A Note on Changes in Marine Intertidal Fungus Taxonomy

BY

DAVID R. LINDBERG

Department of Invertebrate Zoology
California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, California 94118

With ever increasing literature and specialization in the natural sciences it is becoming increasingly difficult for workers to keep abreast of developments within their respective fields. It is even more difficult to be aware of the developments and changes within areas or with organisms only tangentially associated with one's specialty. So while a worker may publish a modern up-to-date monograph or revision of his or her specialty, he or she may unknowingly include incorrect information on other organisms in the same text. I recently came across one of these problems in my work and since it involves an organism familiar to many malacologists, cirripedologists, and intertidal ecologists, I am calling attention to the taxonomic status of this species.

The marine fungus *Didymella conchae* Bonar, 1936, infects mollusks, barnacles, and other calcium carbonate secreting organisms, and is a major biological modifier of color patterns and morphologies of these organisms. This fungus is easily identified by the spongy appearance of the substratum and the black fruiting bodies visible at low magnification at the surface of the infected area. However, the name *D. conchae* is a junior synonym of *Pharcidia balani* (Winter) Bauch, 1936 (J. J. Kohlmeyer, *in litt.* July, 1977) and the usage of *D. conchae* is incorrect. Dr. Kohlmeyer further advises that this species could also be treated as a lichen as it sometimes forms associations with blue-green algae. The lichen name *Arthopyrenia sublitoralis* (Leighton) Arnold, 1891 is available, but junior to *P. balani*. However, the genus *Arthopyrenia* is in need of revision and an earlier available lichen name may be found, again changing the name of the shell-infecting organism. Until that time, Dr. Kohlmeyer considers *P. balani* the valid name for this fungus. For further information on marine fungi see Kohlmeyer & Kohlmeyer (1964 - 1969).

Literature Cited

Kohlmeyer, J. & E. Kohlmeyer
1964-1969. Icones Fungorum Maris. J. Cramer, Weinheim & Lehre, Germany. 7 vols.

A Rectification of a Statement Regarding the Lamarckian Collection in the Book "Murex Shells of the World" by George E. Radwin and Anthony D'Attilio

BY

ANTHONY D'ATTILIO

Shortly after the untimely death of Dr. George E. Radwin, senior author of "Murex Shells of the World" (Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, U. S. A., 1976, 284 pp.) an unfortunate situation has come to light. On page 58, the following sentence appears:
"Cernohorsky's assertion of having located this and other Lamarckian types is open to question, for Dr. Binder, of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, has stated (*in litteris*) to both of us separately that it is essentially impossible to determine the identity of Lamarck's types."

The basis of this statement is unknown, and the statement is completely erroneous. The junior author never corresponded with Dr. Binder on this or any other matter. Furthermore, in inventorying Dr. Radwin's professional papers following his death, no correspondence relating to the above matter was found. Because the junior author failed to notice this strange statement during proof-reading of the book, it was unfortunately printed.

As Dr. Radwin is deceased, the unusual circumstances responsible for the above matter may never be known. However, it is hoped that this notice will help clarify the regrettable situation for all, especially the most affected parties, Walter O. Cernohorsky and Dr. E. Binder.

Deshayes Types in the National Museum, Paris

BY

TWILA BRATCHER

In a personal communication from Dr. Philippe Bouchet, he states that the Deshayes types, formerly in the École des Mînes, Paris, have been accessioned by the Muséum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Laboratoire de Biologie des Invertébrés Marins et de Malacologie, 55 Rue de Buffon, 75005 Paris, France.